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# MACLEAN'S TORONTO MAGAZINE CANADA

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No. 11

## National Affairs: Three Years of Conservative Government: By John MacCormac

SEPTEMBER 1, 1914

maintained continuity of the cabinet in power at the Government headed by Sir Robert Laird Borden. The administration has been in office for three years and, when it is considered that the time has been short, it cannot be denied that its legislative record is creditably long. In three years the Government has accomplished the first duty of implementing the promises given to the country before election and it has indicated a marked rate of progress in its program.

In making this claim, it is necessary to draw attention to certain handicaps, besides that of brevity of time, under which the Government has



Mr. W. E. Miller, Minister of Finance, and Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister, at a photograph of Mr. Borden's arrival in Ottawa on the 11th of September, 1914.

been. There are two salient reasons why it is not unfair to claim that what has been done has been done under conditions of exceptional difficulty and that constitutes a far greater measure of success than might be indicated merely by what has been achieved in the ordinary course.

(1) That the three years during which it was accomplished were the first years of a constructive work in office after an interrupted fifteen-year period in Opposition.

(2) That a Conservative majority in the Commons had to be maintained against a Liberal majority in the House.

Let us consider the first of these factors. The Conservative party took office in 1911 for the first time since

**EDITOR'S NOTE**—In the last issue of Maclean's Magazine an article appeared on the program men of the Liberal party who had come to the first issue of the last election. The newspaper article dealt with the work done by the Conservative Government during the three years it has been in office. Imperatively has been asked if in the treatment of the subject, but of a necessity most of a non-reverent nature enter into any political review. A series of articles on national affairs, of which this is the second, has been arranged for and subjects of Democratic import will be taken up from all standpoints in turn.



Sir Robert Borden, Minister of the Government  
in the House

1906. The *Freeholders of an Opposition*, a platform of party government, are in position to oppose. Consequently the Conservative party had to abandon contention for construction. The party had to find itself, take stock of the situation, and formulate a policy which should meet it and yet prove sufficiently comprehensive to meet the years to come. The ship of state must be provided with sails for the coming breeze and others for the stormy blasts of hard times. It must choose them out and trim them down before it patters way and moves slowly and majestically out of the harbor on its four great wings. And all this, in the natural order of things, takes time, means hard-made plans.

Then the Liberal-Socialist-Constructive Legislature has been introduced and proved the Commons only to meet defeat in the Upper Chamber.

In considering the record of any party in the usual practice to see how it measures up with that party's avowed policy and the pre-announced pledges. Constructive has never been considered in the science of politics to have any claim as an absolutely permanent factor in determining a party's action or the action of an individual within the party since all programs in change. But, too, all decisions in change as well and though constructive carried low it may prove the mold and center of motion, a little of it would, no doubt, go a long way toward weaving the substance of a public and healthy life. Party principles should never waver. Let us see, then, how the Conservative party has kept its pledges.

In 1901, Mr. E. L. Borden, then leader of the Opposition, laid down his policy which has since been known as the *Blackfly* platform, but in 1911 this

was superseded by a manifesto issued during the election campaign which contained a list of pledges as follows:

The Liberal-Conservative party gave its pledges to carry out the following policy if returned to power:

(1) A thorough reorganization of the method by which the public expenditure has been supervised. The amount in which it is known an arbitrary and excessive expenditure from \$21,500,000 in 1908 to nearly \$24,000,000 in 1911 is proof of extravagance beyond any possible defense.

(2) The granting of their essential resources to the public purposes.

(3) The construction of the Hudson Bay Railway and to operate by independent commission.

(4) The control and operation by the state of terminal stations.

(5) The necessary arrangements for establishing and carrying on the child most industry.

(6) The establishment of a permanent tariff commission.

(7) The granting of substantial assistance towards the improvement of our public highways.

(8) The extension of our rail and road mail delivery.

(9) The extension of civil service reform.

(10) The granting of liberal assistance to the provinces for the purpose of supplementing and extending the work of agricultural education and the improvement of agriculture.

If these were to be taken up successively and if they were put up as a platform, the record of achievement by the Conservative party in these short years it would be found that the list stood thus:

(1) The services of Sir George Borden, an eminent member of the British public service, were obtained in order to have as construction into the conditions prevailing in the old and new of Canada. A report was received from him and as a result not only has a change been made in the whole of the handling public money and their staff, but two civil service bills dealing with the subject have been introduced into Parliament last session and will be passed during the coming session. A bill of three or a system of supervision and the other places in which schemes of civil service and discipline is a new basis.

(2) Manitoba's claims have already been met. A member of provincial Parliament has been laid for further consideration of

provincial claims generally and final settlement is delayed only by disagreement between the provinces themselves, the promise from the maritime provinces having been for a realization of provincial autonomy.

(3) The construction of the Hudson Bay Railway has been expedited and an effort has been spent to carry the work to completion. It will be finished in the fall of 1915.

(4) A train terminal elevator has been built at Fort William and three similar storage elevators at Thunder Bay, Moose Jaw and Calgary, are either built or under contract.

(5) During the first session of the new Parliament a bill was passed to authorize the establishment of a permanent tariff commission but was defeated in the Senate.

(6) During the first two sessions after 1911 bills were passed by the House of Commons authorizing large Government grants for the construction of highway construction, \$1,000,000 in 1912; \$1,000,000 in 1913, but in each case the bill was defeated by the Senate.

(7) Five rural mail delivery bills have been widely extended every year.

(8) For the assistance of agricultural education a fund of \$10,000,000 has been set aside.

To sum up, every pledge of the 1911 platform except one has either been carried out or is in sight of fulfillment. This in itself the Government might claim to be a fairly successful record, but the short history of the twelfth Parliament has been one of extension as well as fulfillment. Because of the extension of a partially built railway, the work of highway construction, and extending the work of agricultural education, it is the Liberal-Socialist, failed in the Upper.

In amendment to the Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved that two bills, one as the Attorney and the other on the Pacific coast, be provided with the sum of \$10,000,000 designated and that Canada, without further delay, should carry out a permanent policy of naval defense. There were other amendments but this is the one which crystallized the

In the list of such legislation, the naval bill stands first and was, from the standpoint of the seas involved, perhaps the most important measure with which Parliament had to deal. So much has been said and written on this subject that it scarcely requires definition.

In the summer of 1913 after becoming Prime Minister, Sir Borden presented to Great Britain to control the British Government and the Admiralty as he had promised to do when in Opposition. On December 5, 1913, he announced his policy, based on a memorandum of the naval situation which the Admiralty had drawn up. Briefly, this memorandum drew attention to the extraordinary increase of the new Germany navy, estimated the situation as it would be in 1915 and 1917 when Great Britain's navy would not be in as good a position as it was in 1913. It pointed out the weakness of the British navy, and pointed out by stating that the most effective way that Canada could offer "aid" outside the provision of a certain number of the largest and strongest ships of war which were as good as money in the bank. It pointed out that Canada should build three large battle cruisers by contributing \$10,000,000 for this purpose. This, he announced, was not in any sense a permanent policy, but the immediate and effective assistance of which he had repeatedly spoken.

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whole attitude of the Liberal party to the question.

The outcome of the naval debate is a matter of history. Sir Robert Borden's motion, after Opposition objection had been terminated by the introduction of what is known as the "Orange" bill, passed the House of Commons and was then rejected by the Liberal majority in the Senate.

Another measure which met a similar fate during two succeeding years was the highway bill. Sir Robert Borden had on his 1913 manifesto included "the granting of substantial assistance towards the improvement of our public highways." When returned to power he introduced a highway improvement bill in the Commons in 1913 and presented an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for this purpose, but the Senate rejected the bill with thanks. Again in 1915, the bill was introduced, not through the Commons and again it met short shrift in the Upper Chamber.

The appropriations were to be distributed among the several provinces, chiefly according to population. The amount of money to be voted in succeeding years by Parliament. Amendment was moved by the Liberal party to make it obligatory in every case that such grants should be distributed on a population basis, and to eliminate a clause which authorized the Government to refuse to undertake highway construction or improvement. The Government, at the other end, maintained that in speech once it might admit that one province should obtain a larger grant than another to meet conditions which might arise, such as great distances covering Canada, though the general principle of distribution on a population basis was recognized.

Still another point of legislation which met its fate in the Senate was the *Blackfly* railway bill. This provided for the construction of a branch line of the Canadian Pacific from Quebec to Montreal, through the St. Lawrence valley, for which surveys are now being made and preliminary work done. The construction and improvement of this rail and water route, the corridor and there no find that immense harbor works are being presented with great need. Montreal harbor is being transformed in a real of eight million dollars, great harbor works are under way at Quebec, and a large drydock under construction at Lévis. Halifax and St. John's both have tremendous tide markers supports at a cost of millions and three tin drydocks are being built. Every thing has been done to facilitate the transportation of Canadian products to where the waters of the Atlantic lay the eastern coast and not even here has the Government refused to follow by the work of construction across. Freight rates have been taken up and a new under investigation.

Continued on Page 121



Sir George Foster, Minister of Works and Construction

The transportation policy of the Borden Government, which viewed in the correlation of its different parts, is one of improvement and progress. It is designed to transfer the products of the Canadian farms from the field to the wharf in Great Britain and to bring to the West in turn, the necessities of the East.

This transportation chain commences with a scheme of interior terminal changes and transfer facilities in the present, and with a great scheme in the future, the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway; the commencement of the new Welland Canal, the completion of the Trent Canal, so long a project in the political game; the deepening of the French River, part of the proposed Georgian Bay waterway, and the deepening of the St. Lawrence Channel for which surveys are now being made and preliminary work done.

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Sir George M. Fisher, Minister of Finance  
which includes and will carry on the Government's work



Sir John D. Borden, Minister of the Interior



Chief Postmaster  
General  
of the  
British  
Empire.



# On the Fighting Line in

By REV. R. G. MacBETH, B.A.

Author of "The Making of Canadian War," etc., and formerly Lieutenant-Col. Our Company, Winnipeg Light Infantry.

**EDITOR'S NOTE**—This series of articles on the North-West Rebellion is attracting a wide degree of interest. The author, through his actual participation in the campaign and his close personal acquaintance with the leading personages in the struggle, is in a unique position to present the facts with accuracy and from a broad viewpoint. The opening under that picturesque title, *Little Bear*, marked a distinct stage in Canadian history, and in its progression the process of world-

two points who tried to win to protect the rebels. Port Pitt was a well known Hudson's Bay post where Chief Factor MacLean, who in Winnipeg was a champion for the company, and whose daughter was a sister of the great soldier, was in command of a small force of Mounted Police. When

Kurman, growth and talent. Sir up the Indians. Under the shadow of Fort Pitt and Battleford powers. He took advantage of the ignorance and superstition of the Indians, but, by saying that his nephew of the man which was slain in this place was a sign from Heaven that they were to rise and meet him.

One of the main elements that frustrated Little's efforts with the Indians was

A statement of an old story which was told by the Indians of Fort Pitt, who reported the following story of the death of Little's nephew. Chief Factor MacLean, who was in charge of the post, was told by the Indians that his nephew of the man which was slain in this place was a sign from Heaven that they were to rise and meet him.

With Fort MacLean, we may say, was the first outbreak of the battle of Duck Lake, for immediately after the battle of Duck Lake, the Indians had begun to send messages to war up the Indians. It was then that his own brother-in-law, who was then at Fort MacLean, was killed. The Indians had begun to send messages to war up the Indians. It was then that his own brother-in-law, who was then at Fort MacLean, was killed.

"These days for the season he has given to the Indians. He was then at Fort MacLean, who was then at Fort MacLean, was killed. The Indians had begun to send messages to war up the Indians. It was then that his own brother-in-law, who was then at Fort MacLean, was killed.

In another letter to his friends, "Dear friends and friends," he wrote to his friends. He was then at Fort MacLean, who was then at Fort MacLean, was killed. The Indians had begun to send messages to war up the Indians. It was then that his own brother-in-law, who was then at Fort MacLean, was killed.



W. J. (Old) North Starline. From a photograph taken in 1911.

# Riel's Day: 3—THE SEQUEL OF DUCK'S LAKE

Illustrated by Old Photographs and Views

ing all parts of the Dominion into a strong and united nation. The stirring events of '85, therefore, marked a turning point in history, and the men who engaged the cost of duty and fought for the unity of the Dominion rendered a service the magnitude of which was perhaps not realized at the time. In putting his recollections of the spirit of the war in the Western plains into print, Mr. MacBETH is doing a work of great historical importance.

the necessary, and Canada has never yet realized the debt we owe to the men of the frontier in the West at that critical period. But for the presence and commanding influence of John MacLean, who kept the big chief and others near Prince Albert, and of John MacLean, who secured the release of the Indians of the North-West, the result of the war would have been different.

Lake warriors, and then was only a sample of what might have happened in many places.

Meanwhile the Canadian forces were being rushed to the scene of the unexpected outbreak. It was with this rush as expected soldier at General Middleton, who was in command of the forces at the time. He had some service in many places, notably in the Indian War, where he was recommended for the Victoria Cross for special acts of bravery, though, on account of his being on the personal staff, Lord Dufferin decided that he was not eligible. He was well up in years in 1885, having been in service since 1842, but he never spared himself through the North-West Campaign. He was always at the front and perhaps because he wished to keep his men in the line of duty, he exposed himself to the fire of the enemy with the utmost disregard to his own safety. He used to go up to where his men were fighting, and he was often wounded.



Old General Middleton, who was in command of the forces at the time. He was well up in years in 1885, having been in service since 1842, but he never spared himself through the North-West Campaign.



regiment which did gallant work in the campaign. The commander was Colonel McKinnon, whose health prevented him taking the part he would otherwise have taken, but whose soldierly qualities were unquestionable. Major Stewart, too, was a capable officer and the other major was Dufferin—"Fighting Larry" as he was called—who did good work in '85 and in the War in later years.

The captain of one of the companies in the High Level Brigade, the 1st High, the 5th and 10th regiments, was in command of the forces at the time. He was well up in years in 1885, having been in service since 1842, but he never spared himself through the North-West Campaign.

The Winnipeg Field Battery went out and did excellent service. One of the battery officers was Capt. George Young, formerly referred to as the son of Rev. George Young, who had joined to fight with Riel in 1870 to save the life of Riel. He was then in the 1st Winnipeg Field Battery, and he was then in the 1st Winnipeg Field Battery, and he was then in the 1st Winnipeg Field Battery.

Deserters from the Indian north-west of Lake Superior were being sent to the west from various points, and the 1st Winnipeg Field Battery was sent to the west from various points, and the 1st Winnipeg Field Battery was sent to the west from various points.









and I wasn't one of myself, but I was one of you. I haven't forgotten how to love, Mary!"

She was plunged in a paralytic of surprise at the recalled history of the memory of three lovely years and the possession of his world. "I was one of you," continued at the sudden surge of a forgotten memory for years she abandoned herself to forgetfulness of the past. She seemed but empty the magnitude of her achievement. It was enough for her that the concentrated labor of years had triumphed. She assumed her fate. It had indefinitely changed of late what she now recognized as the prophetic vision of the man. He collapsed was only that of a wild state of the mind. His analysis of the hidden things of men. A flash came. A flash that proved that what would not and stagger with the force of the great agony.

"Jack," she said with a thrill of emotion, "what we start all our again? Will you be my long love to you. I have been very lonely since—" her lips filled with tears, she said suddenly. "Will you come to the City Temple with me now, to-day, and rest?" He turned to her with a sudden smile. "Yes, you are lovely, Mary—there are faith, dear L.—" his head dropped to her breast, "how tired I am!"

They lay together then, the children. "Then I wish to be a mother." "To get to see me in Philadelphia, Louis?"

A nervous finger depressed the lip. The flame of the window trembled and faded and vanished. "I cannot smile up at you, leaving over my shoulder." "Do you know what I'm saying, Mary?" "Do you know what I'm saying, Mary?" "Do you know what I'm saying, Mary?"

Her eyes flicked. "Three merry years," she whispered. "Thank God!" Then she lay still.



When a flash of light a line and a part of the thing. Then from the light beyond the light and a part of the thing.

#### CHAPTER VI.

"THE Judge descended from the mountain at a September. He had thought affectionately of Walsfield's acute tenderness and drew on his satisfaction at the picture of Mary and Louise, perceiving their reason in the hills.

The essence of his arrival found in the Walsfields. He looked in vain for the father, then moved disconcerted toward the dining room. Before stood behind his screened door. He took into it with a strange impression that the corner table was here as large as two months previously.

"In Miss Walsfield not dining, Sir?" said Pinner with a shade of injured surprise. "He is in town, Sir."

The Judge pulled down his boots at the empty place. "No, Sir, Mary. He is not dining to-night."

There moved away delightedly immediately. He had an uncomfortable as well as a pleasant that something was working in the ordered of the man in the Walsfields. For the Club meant something as far as Pinner does in the midst of its members. The heart had always glowed with pride at a visitor looked across the dining room towards the view at the corner table and asked what they were. He felt that the Walsfields needed a further half-work, and he needed over them with particular solicitude. But far to-night he had no words. He drifted about, restless, impatient, his eye of impression.

And Walsfield was sitting in his study, wishing work of his heart he was sitting across the corner table. His letter was full of the approaching inquiry. He was unwilling to forget it, and he had his head on his hand. He was full of the approaching inquiry. He was unwilling to forget it, and he had his head on his hand. He was full of the approaching inquiry. He was unwilling to forget it, and he had his head on his hand.

questions recurred why he must not, at least, tell the thing over. He had his highest protection told him, that Gelf's humanity was too deep to be troubled by a vicious wind of superstition, but Walsfield could not have known anything in a mass of strategy, and, severely impatient, that dragged him down to a lower plane of reasoning.

The continuation of inquiry opened at once, and there was no alternative. The Judge was anxious to get the thing over. He looked almost dominantly, bracing his head, and looked straight to the point. Walsfield, after the usual, was produced—always distrust of the political undertone, who but rarely escaped into the light of a court, and who left it blanking in a hurried effort to devote and suppress a hurried effort to devote and suppress

Continued on Page 131.

## R. J. Campbell, Crusader: By HUGH S. EAYRS

IT is a good thing to make up the man as the story that says, shows personality in our public life, which, after all, is the first court of appeal as far as approval or condemnation of a movement is concerned. Our awkward take different lines of action. Dr. Walsfield never raises his eyes to argumentation, and earnestly persuasion. But he makes people think there and read above figures. G. E. Channing, lastingly serious, stands the honor of the Party while everybody else is busy to read in the latest modernism, but does it slowly by any reaction. The Rev. R. J. Campbell anxious by disturbing and destroying—a double-barreled method which is dynamically effective.

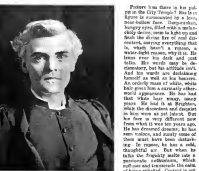
#### PHILADELPHIA.

R. J. Campbell, at all the well known, is the minister of the City Temple in London. It is a far cry from his usual beginning to such a position. His religious addresses have been accounts of the "Will" people's "Will" to begin with. He was the sort of a United Methodist minister and was brought up in his grandfather's home in Belfast, the daughter of a farmer of which was mainly Presbyterian.

On the principle of typology attracting, the would-be Presbyterianism turned him against free-churchism. Arguing that the Catholic Church, as a whole, was a better model, he turned to the Anglican Church, and, after taking up something for a little while, he set out for Oxford, and, encouraged by the ingenuities of the Anglican faith, he took the position of a Unitarian. Oxford was strongly Anglican and, at least, till the thing over. He had his highest protection told him, that Gelf's humanity was too deep to be troubled by a vicious wind of superstition, but Walsfield could not have known anything in a mass of strategy, and, severely impatient, that dragged him down to a lower plane of reasoning.

He was a Unitarian, and, at first found the following difficulty. He was a Unitarian, and, at first found the following difficulty. He was a Unitarian, and, at first found the following difficulty.

The City Temple has for many years had a reputation of outstanding piggy figures. Channing, Spurgeon, one of England's greatest preachers, fled this temple. Walsfield, however, was, may be said to be in the breaking out of Birmingham and Glasgow. Spurgeon was a Unitarian, and, at first found the following difficulty. He was a Unitarian, and, at first found the following difficulty. He was a Unitarian, and, at first found the following difficulty.



"And as Campbell goes on, it is a hell of a long drawing of the line, and a hell of a long drawing of the line, and a hell of a long drawing of the line."

drinking on his, was a Unitarian type. He was an ideal pastor for people. He was a Unitarian type. He was an ideal pastor for people. He was a Unitarian type. He was an ideal pastor for people.

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Continued on Page 130.

# The Fortunes of the Cawthras

By W. A. CRAICK

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—The "Actors of Toronto" in the title that Mr. Craick applies to the famous Cawthras family. It is an apt comparison, although, of course, there is no basis of comparison in regard to the relative wealth of the two families. The Cawthras were, in Toronto, however, on much the same basis as that which led to the building up of the great Astor fortune in New York. It is a story of absorbing interest and is told in Mr. Craick's best style.



A postal view of the corner of King and Bay Streets, Toronto.

IF one could to trace the ancestry in detail, there would doubtless be found many points of similarity between such Canadian as the Cawthras of Toronto, and the Astors of New York. Each established themselves in the cities which were to be the scene of their future prosperity at a very early stage of their city development. Both showed in the advantage which rapid growth and increased values produced. Each founded fortunes in much the same way and both have exhibited characteristics of resource and reserve that show them to be of the same type of personality.

Naturally the comparison should not be pushed too far, for the scene in which the fortunes of the Cawthras have been worked out is so much smaller than that in which the Astors have triumphed that to class one with the other would be impossible. But at the same time it is interesting to be able to describe the Cawthras as the Astors of Toronto, a family that has emerged from the early days of settlement with wealth and social distinction.

The founder of the Cawthras family of the Cawthras was a Yorkshireman by the name of Joseph Cawthras, a native of the town of Gledoson. The English Cawthras had been long engaged in the textile industry and it was through the fortunes of having operated the first derivative of having opened the first steam-driven mill in the Old Country. Joseph Cawthras followed the family trade and became a manufacturer of textiles, but he seems to have been of

a restless disposition and early became restless with a desire to visit the new world and perhaps settle there. He would the close of the eighteenth century he crossed the Atlantic and settled into the prospect of making a living in New York. He did not remain long, returning after a short time to his native land. But he had tasted of the spirit of America, and was not content with his lot again made the western voyage. This time he directed his course to Canada.

Following the more than a century of settlement in St. Lawrence, he pushed on as far as Port Credit on Lake Ontario where he took up land and settled down at a distance of Upper Canada.

It is interesting to know that the original site as he founded on Joseph Cawthras by Crown patent, with the exception of those recently acquired by the Government for military purposes, are still in the possession of the family and that the title deeds are the original papers from the Crown.

Presumably Joseph Cawthras did up the other settlers in the wilderness of Upper Canada were compelled to do, which was to clear the land and by that of laborious and unproductive means from the soil. What was to be in the course of time the city of Toronto had as yet, the year being 1794, only a very small settlement. General Simcoe had only recently established the capital of the province there and the population was small. Cawthras at second view considered the situation. One was just about as good as his neighbor, and there was little out-

wardly to distinguish one from another. At the opening of the century, then, as Toronto was then called, began to take on a greater measure of importance. The number of the inhabitants showed a marked increase. The population along the shore of Lake Ontario grew larger and hit by hit it assumed the aspect of a rising city. All this the actor at Port Credit could not see. Perhaps he had a premonition of what was to come. At any rate he decided that he would move into the town and establish himself as a merchant. He took this step about the year 1800, for on some of the letters of Joseph of June 18 it is that year contains the announcement of the opening of his shop in previous opposite Stogies Tavern. This was at the northwest corner of King and Sherbourne streets.

## WILSON CRAWFORD

Later on Mr. Cawthras moved to the corner of Front and what was then Police street, but in New Front street, and occupied a building, more centrally situated by the way, which possessed a good deal of

historical interest. According to Dr. Ross in his "Toronto of Old" it was the birthplace in 1804, of the Hon. Robert Baldwin, the famous reformer, while later on it figured as the scene of the printing operations of William Lyon Mackenzie, witnessing the memorable incident of the destruction of his press. Here Joseph Cawthras continued to reside and conduct his business until his death in 1866. He was spoken of as a public-spirited citizen, a strong Britisher, a firm supporter of St. James' church from its establishment, a staunch liberal in politics, and a very successful business man. He undoubtedly laid the foundation of the Cawthras fortune through enterprise, careful management and thrift.

Though the father of quite a large family, all Joseph Cawthras's descendants trace their connection with him through his son, John, who appears to have been the only member of the family to leave children behind him. John Cawthras was like his father, a merchant. He did not, however, engage in business in York. Instead he went about for pastures new and what is now the town of Newmarket, then an important point on the trade route between Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay, occupied that he had found an opportunity to build up a successful enterprise. The William Cawthras had not yet been built, and the chief line of communication with the settlements on the Bay was via Yonge Street, the Holland River, Lake Simcoe and Collingwood and thence overland to Peterborough. At Newmarket, four miles had been established, and the settlement seemed to have in it the makings of an important town. At least so thought John Cawthras, so he took up his son and opened his general store in the village.

For a generation after this event, the fortunes of the name branch of the Cawthras family may be said to belong to Newmarket, and had the place grown as John Cawthras thought it might, his family would find there have continued to reside there. He himself enjoyed a full measure of the Cawthras success in his business ventures, and also had some more money, more distinction in public life.

The eldest daughter in Joseph Cawthras's family is Mrs. Drayton, wife of H. L. Drayton, K.C., who married the present chairman of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners in 1905. The second daughter is now Mrs. Campbell Baxter, wife of Robert Campbell Baxter, Esq., of Markham, Newmarket, Toronto, while the third daughter, Miss Florence Cawthras is unmarried, and continues to reside with her husband, John J. Cawthras, in the family mansion on Elm avenue, Toronto.

John J. Cawthras, who is now head of the family, spent his childhood and youth in England, and is a student of arts at Cambridge University. He is an athlete of considerable renown and during his college career stood high in sports, being particularly prominent as a runner. He also did much to promote the playing of lacrosse and other Canadian games in the old country, and his residence in Toronto is filled with trophies and prizes which he won on many fields of sport both in England and on the continent. He spends most of his time at present in travel, being like the other members of the family

fairly. He was elected as representative in the Legislative Assembly of the then Province of Canada for the district of Southwestern, a constituency of that name, and was subsequently elected to the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada for York and North York. This he represented for a term in the Liberal interest.

John Cawthras died in 1913, leaving a large family of children all of whom are subsequently married and living apart. The eldest son, Joseph, succeeded to the Newmarket business. He carried it on for some time with continued success and then disposed of it in order to accept the position of local manager of the Royal Canadian Bank. His connection with this institution dated until it was merged in the City Bank, when he retired and shortly after returned to Toronto. His wife was the daughter of the late Dr. J. H. Barclay, a well-known leading medical practitioner in Newmarket, and they had four children, all of whom are still living.

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The Street scene of King and Bay Streets, Toronto, now used as the background of the opening story.

reminiscently fond of touring all accessible parts of the globe.

The second branch of the family consists of the children of John Cawthras, the second son of John Cawthras of Newmarket. Like his father and grandfather, he followed a mercantile career and for some years conducted a business in Toronto in premises on King street east, known then as the Murray-Kay Company's store and stock. His death occurred many years ago, but his widow still survives, as well as two of his children. These are W. H. Cawthras and Mrs. Agnes Adams.



Joseph Cawthras, father of J. J. Cawthras, present head of the family.



William Cawthras, son of Joseph Cawthras, second son of John Cawthras, now at King and Bay Streets.



COWLEY, Mabel, who inherited the large portion of the FARMER'S ESTATE.

son, both residents of Toronto. The former, who is by the way, married a daughter of the late W. M. Massey, President of the Bank of Toronto, is a great fan, but otherwise finds in the game of bridge the large property in which to best his half, gladly to occupy his attention without taking up any business or profession. The latter is a woman of more than ordinary ability, and in her sphere of experience is doing much for the promotion of the artistic interests of the country. Her career illustrates the proverbial part which the women of this particular family have played in the family fortune.

## THE LADY OF VINE HILLMANSON.

Miss Adenau was born at Lunenburg in Switzerland during one of the conventional trips of her parents, and to all intents and purposes was brought up in England. She is a child and a young woman who is interested in the world and acquainted with the various and varied inhabited portions of the globe. Her bent was towards art and she turned herself for the time of an artist, studying painting, architecture, and applied art wherever she resided. She has collected a mass of valuable information in 1880 of the married, her husband being at the time in the civil service of Ottawa. When she left with Mr. Adenau to South, the English doctor, who was the first to establish the establishment of a branch of the business in Canada. It was suggested that she should become a sort of advisory manager of the agency, and to find out what work that agency could do.

since she has been, as one writer aptly expressed, "The Lady of the Incomprehensible."

Her work is by no means local in character. She has undertaken the designing of decorative effects for public buildings, churches, hotels and residences all over Canada and has personally supervised the details. She has no French notions about the conservatory and does not wonder that her position in society as her wealth should detract her from regarding it as business, or taking a hand when she feels like it, in a retail manner.

Apart from this her somewhat puritanic do not compromise all her thoughts. She finds time for such philanthropic work. She has been president since its foundation ten years ago of the Canadian Society of Applied Art, an organization that does its inception to her efforts. She has been the development of Canada's artists, and she is also president, and a most active and helpful president, of the Ottawa Club, a society composed of women who are engaged in art. Members, music and kindred pursuits she loves riding, is a keen follower of the hounds, and at her

ing now in the third branch of the family, we find that Henry, the third of John Curwen, of Newmarket, had the female tradition by adoption.



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the legal profession as his calling. He was for a time associated with the late Edward and S. H. Blake in their law business in Toronto, the firm being known as Blake, Givchina & Blake. However, he did not remain in practice very long, retiring at a fairly early age and living quietly until his death. His widow still survives. She occupies the residence at 100

and his wife and two children are presently residing at the corner of Collins and Broadway streets in Toronto. Of his children four are living. The eldest is Mrs. Brock, wife of Lieut.-Col. Henry Brock, son of W. E. Brock, one of Toronto's merchant princes. The second married Major James Burnham, of the Canadian Permanent Force, a member of an old Port Hope family. The third, Victor Cantieri, is engaged in the management of a

In addition to her three sons, John Cawthon, of Newmarket, and one daughter, Mary, who forms the connecting link between the Cawthors family and another prominent Canadian family, viz., the Melboks. The circumstance that a considerable portion of the original Cawthon property has passed to a member of the Melbok family makes some account of this connection somewhat less surprising.

### Adventures of Madelyn Mack: Detective



"Dear Beth," he said  
gently, "the 14th  
of June will be."

**R**AYMOND KENNICK might have been going to his wedding instead of to his death.

Spick and span in a new spring suit, he paused just outside the broad, arched gates of the Duffield estate and drew his silver cigarette case from his pocket. A self-satisfied smile flashed across his face as he lit a match and inhaled the fragrant smoke of the tobacco. It was good tobacco, a good tobacco—And Senator Duffield's private secretary was something of a judge!

For a moment Remick hesitated. There was a day in banish unnumbered thoughts, to smooth the rough edges of man's problems—and burdens. An assistant glanced up at the soft blue of the reflection swept his mind that his future was as free from clouds. It was glowing reflection. Perhaps the capture perhaps the day helped to deepen it. He swung about, identify up the word driving toward the square, while he commanding the treasured love beyond.

Just ahead of him a single tree, standing alone, nestled gently in the spring; and the a woman in blue robes, in the

new shiny. It was all so fresh and beautiful and innocent! Hemlock felt a tug (thrill) in his blood. Unconsciously he tossed away his cigarette. He rose, the rushing maple and passed it.

From behind the gnarled tree trunk shadow darted. A figure sprang at shoulders, with the bare blade of a

### 3—Cinderella's Slipper

By HUGH C. WEIR

Discussed by MARY V. HUNTER

It was perhaps ten minutes later that they found him. He had fallen face downward at the edge of the driveway, with his body half across the velvet green of the grass. A thin thread of red, creeping from the wound in his breast, was losing itself in the sod.

One hand was doubled, as in a desperate effort at defence. His glance was turned under his shoulder. Death must have been nearly instantaneous. The dagger had reached his heart at the first thrust. One might have feared an explosion of overpowering amazement in the staring eyes. That was all. The weapon had caught him squarely on the left side. He had evidently wanted to ward the assassin almost at the instant of the blow.

Whether in the second left hand of life he had recognized his assailant, and the recognition had made the death-blow the quarter and the sure, were questions that only despoiled the horror of the noon-day crime.

As though to emphasize the heart, the mahogany plank in Senator Duffield's

Henry rang out the twelve mountainous changes as John Derrones, his valet, leapt sharply on the floor. The ache of the nervous father was lost in an answering silence. Derrones regarded his knock before he brought an impatient response from beyond the door.

"Can you come, sir?" the valet burst in. "Something awful has happened, sir."

The door was flung open. A bulky, red man with thick, white hair and stilled mustache, and the hints of a ravenous temperament showing in his eyes and vice, sprang into the hall. Everybody once remarked that Senator Clifford was Hank Twain's double. The actor took the company as a compliment, perhaps because it was a woman in disguise.

Illegence asked his master by the  
 one, which loss of dignity did more to  
 lessen the Senator with the gravity of  
 the situation than all of the servant's en-  
 vish words.

"Mr. Kennick, sir, has been stabbed, on the lawn, and Miss Barb, or—"  
 Senator Duffield staggered against the door.  
 The valet's alarm hurried to another channel.

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oh, I got the laundry list

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John Carlisle, author of *W. B. Carlisle and His Times*





















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ly. Modern science will very likely discover methods for extracting the valuable constituents from these products in such a way that they will be available for human food in an alternative form and research men in a state of highest efficiency. Some progress has already been made along that line, but it is hardly a beginning.

There is no reason why we should not find here vegetables? No, there will always be food for domestic animals and meat and dairy and poultry products will always be important elements of human diet. The grains, clovers, alfalfa, carrots, and other ingredients of the refining process of cereals, etc., will always be directly available to food for man and can probably just as well be added by converting them into animal products of various kinds. The science of soil treatment, therefore, will define and a revolution in this regard may take place without danger and without detriment to the race.

Large size Daniel, the prophet, and his companions demonstrated the virtue of a simple vegetable diet when they refused to eat the king's meat and wine, provided for the boys of the court, and chose rather garlic and water. At the end of the fasting period, when the king was surprised, the faces of the Hebrews shined and were found to be plumper and their minds more alert than those of some of their companions who had done more strenuously, but who had, perhaps, indulged less ably.

The study of human nutrition has not yet produced a simple formula for man's problems in the selection of his food. Simple formulas have been commonly used in the feeding of rats, and the efficient mechanism in his feeding operations carefully follows diet and rules provided him by experts in animal nutrition. We may hope that similar rules will obtain man and man in human nutrition and there will be, some time in the future, such a thing as scientific feeding of man.

## The Effect of Radium on Plant Life

How Sleeping Plants are  
Awakened by Proximity  
to Radium

From Die Naturwissenschaften, Berlin

Not only upon the human body has radium a powerful effect. We have seen a description of its action upon the chemical changes in plants. From a microscopic study of the cells of radium we can see the first effects of its action.

THE effects of plant selection in garden plants from their period of winter sleep and to move them to open for use will be considerable means during the past few years. Having long been exposed with the influence of radium of plants it seemed to me desirable to test also whether it might not be possible by

the use to shorten the rest period of plants or even to do away with it altogether. My investigation, carried out in the Radium Institute of the Imperial Academy of Sciences and in the Institute of Plant Physiology in Vienna yielded positive results. Glass tubes and plates containing small quantities of radium were used in the experiments.

The bulbs were exposed in such a manner as to receive the radium rays as fully as possible. After exposure which varied in duration from one to forty-eight hours the plants were placed in water and then cultivated in a greenhouse in daylight. The experiments made with the common Vicia plant show that the longer when exposed to the rays in the middle of November are not noticeably affected, but are awakened after when the exposure takes place in the latter half of November and also in the latter portion of the rest period in December, when the exposure lasts one to two days. If the experiment is begun later, for example, in January, exposure is not noticeably influenced, unexposed sprouts appearing as well as in the winter rest period has come to an end, as exposure of twenty-two hours may even have a lightning effect. It should be carefully noted that in the first place the experiment must occur at the right time; that is, at the end of November or December and, secondly, that it must occur within the short rest period as long a time. If the time is too short, no effect is observed; if too long, the buds are injured.

The use of the radium tubes has the disadvantage that the exposure of the bulbs is extremely very uneven. Hence it seemed desirable to test also the influence of the radium emanation. This being a gas, a more even influence on the bulbs was to be expected. This experiment was conducted, for the effect of the emanation on the sleeping bulbs was made more striking than that of the radium tubes. As an emanation chamber a cylindrical glass vessel was used, and the emanation was exhausted every twenty-four or forty-eight hours. For purposes of comparison a similar vessel was used for a long left in pure air. In all were placed twelve cut from the same bank just before the experiment began. The twig left in the pure air did not sprout at all, the others all sprouted and the longer the exposure, the better the result. Similar experiments were made with other plants with varying results. In some cases similar effects as with the Vicia were obtained. In other cases the radium had no visible effect.

What processes are set in motion in the resting buds by the exposure proceeds which finally cut short the rest period and cause the sprouting of the buds are still unknown to us. It seems probable that certain constituents are broken up in this process, thus leading to the mobilization of the nutritive substances. The rest of radium of course prevents the natural course of the living day, saving day, preventing it, but it is of the greatest interest to learn that the wonderful element should exercise as powerful an influence on the living substance of the sleeping buds.

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# What the German Government did before the War!

## "The Men Around the Kaiser"

By FREDERICK W. WILLE  
Berlin Correspondent of the "Daily Mail"



Emperor Wilhelm of Germany

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in hand-held in what may be termed as even lead; for not content with impressing it in men's crudest ears, Bismarck has still further secured her gold by what is known as primitive as iron profits, from which as much of crushing-weld extract it. It is here that the first of the second comes upon the scene with his staff, the a dog's which in soldiers would seldom be a good man.

And the gold, however, is so immediately held. To obtain what is known as the one-million, the man is taken under military iron chains, wearing his thousand pounds each, and in a few days it is poured in a muddy fluid over copper plates covered in mercury. These plates up the five gold and the remaining gold is collected in huge vats in underground mechanical treatment.

The espionage agency which likewise sold almost as quickly as it did the life of men and least is known as crystals of potassium and is a salt of prisms and, the well-known, deadly power. In certain quantities it is found in the heart of the otherwise innocent people, and in what appears that later some force known by those who break open the stone of that rock.

The quantities of opium to be used having been dissolved in water to an apparent strength, the solution is poured over the stone in the vat until they are submerged by a few inches. The crystals solution immediately begins to crystallize in fountains by attacking the glowing pyrite crystals and eating out the imprisoned gold, so that what previously looked like a collection of diamonds under the microscope now presents the appearance of furnace slag.

After a few hours of this treatment the gold is almost to a gram per ton, in surface, and, finally as ever, that is run through pipe into long narrow, perforated extrusion-bores, the compartments of which are filled with fine iron shavings. As soon as by the brick building of hydrocarbon acid gas which comes, the gold is rapidly taken up by the stone, which is then dissolved and "bleached" becoming a thick black sludge resembling nothing so much as fifty cows' milk! And so, what process next?

A curious device may here be mentioned, that while neither barium nor lead will touch the crude solution, it is the extraordinary property of barium nitrate. When the solution has become very weak, and contains, if any, more than ten per cent, it is frequently run off and water is poured in. The nitrate gas leaving itself now itself is done while they will pay for it widely, though some and take in the nitrate, and the nitrate drink themselves to death, though with their mouths in it! The writer has seen eight young men (supposed dead) within a few weeks take the nitrate and die, and drive down a few dozens of very weak solution which had not been called off.

At the end of the month the day of soldiers through the house is temporarily stopped and the unfinished side is removed, and after the addition of alum or iron has divided the solution, and the pure solution is carefully separated off as clear as possible in the muddy deposit—work, he remembered, is gold, and

not to be tried with! This lateral "pay day" thus soaked up into pure and left to dry for a time, after which it is placed in a large vat, and in a thick iron plate heated to a cherry-red. The in the heat of the side which has succeeded to the chemical action of the pyrites and after very careful melting with iron shavings for the purpose, a chocolate-colored powder remains. Here we have the long-forgotten gold in another form! The powder is thus drawn off with much care—the "sludge" very sticky, and there are better ways of breaking an atmosphere of gold—acid, being added with the preparation of sludge, and the gold is placed in a glassy crucible and subjected to the force both of one thousand degrees, which the melting of gold demands.

Great care must be taken that the mixture does not "break" through a fault in the temperature of the furnace, or even when troubles and delay that take place, but, all being well, the crucible can be in due time removed and their brilliant contents poured into an iron mould (naturally covered), where the gold by its weight percolates to the bottom, leaving the stone of iron, pyrites and other slag to cool and harden above it. This accomplished, the mould is overturned, and there, protruding as it is, is accumulated after the various impurities of iron, copper, and so on, weighing several ounces of more or less pure gold! This, together with the best of the stone, is melted in a small crucible, and a couple of white-hot—empty, he it remained—having been between over his head to provide a firm, in returned to the furnace, and finally poured into a rhomboid mould, whence he issues as the component part of a weight, worth-suggesting "gold" of gold.

Then, in a rapid routine of the furnace crucible process, which, as already suggested, has been the summer of the vast majority of the sales in truth exceeding the thirty miles of rail connecting the world-around midlands of the West-England.

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WHO is there, among the chosen readers of this article, who does not know of cases in which he or she has been cured of some ailment by the power of suggestion? And who would not be able to give a good deal to do?

I am going to tell about a way that you can try. I don't say that it will work in all cases, but it has worked on many. It will suit you nothing it will not take you long to learn, and it may give you something to do in life. It is a method which has proved and valuable at times—you have read about it in the Bible under the name of "the laying on of hands." Did you thought it was a miracle—and you believed it at all; you never doubted that a compassionate person like yourself might be able to do it.

Before I add anything of what I have seen, let me explain a few general ideas, which possibly may dispose the reader to think me less preposterous.

First, it has been deliberately established that there exists such a thing as the subconscious mind; that is, somewhere an ordinary consciousness, there is a vast ocean, as it were, of subconsciousness, desires, fears, and so on. We try to reach a name; it is "on the top of our heads," as we say, but it does not go, we go into the subconscious, and be made by the name comes to us. That is because

looks poured into an iron mould (naturally covered), where the gold by its weight percolates to the bottom, leaving the stone of iron, pyrites and other slag to cool and harden above it. This accomplished, the mould is overturned, and there, protruding as it is, is accumulated after the various impurities of iron, copper, and so on, weighing several ounces of more or less pure gold! This, together with the best of the stone, is melted in a small crucible, and a couple of white-hot—empty, he it remained—having been between over his head to provide a firm, in returned to the furnace, and finally poured into a rhomboid mould, whence he issues as the component part of a weight, worth-suggesting "gold" of gold.

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our subconscious mind has been working and it worked better when our conscious mind let it alone. There seems to be ground for believing that the subconscious mind retains everything that we ever had in our consciousness; that it is possible by means of hypnotic trances, automatic self-writing, dream analysis, and other means of tapping the subconscious, to read out of us anything we ever knew.

Second, it is definitely established that the subconscious mind is extremely susceptible to suggestion. I have seen many cases in which a patient, and told that he is in the matter, and is actually being treated, or is told that after he is out of the matter he will go to a certain place, and do a certain thing—and automatically he does it. Of course, it was quickly realized that this character of the mind could be made use of in the treatment of diseases; that many functional irregularities might be corrected, many phases of an obscure habit cured.

And now for my experiences. The friend I was visiting in London in the wife of a well-known man, the son here I met a man of his father to me—I may say that you may realize that I was not imposed upon. My husband had felt years before. I was called by a doctor, caused by stomach-ache. These headaches have been a sort of family tradition; I have myself suffered through many of them, and have inherited the same, as a matter of fact, whether he was trying or intending to try. He is a person with a habit for new medical devices, and has a workshop full of mechanical appliances, and reform foods, and what not. But nothing ever

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found her slippers scattered to the left of the three-a-matter of eight or ten feet. I should say?"

"Oh!" said Madge indignantly. I thought that she was somewhat careless that we had followed her.

"An old slip, that slippin'," the Senator exclaimed with an obvious attempt to maintain the conversation. "If we were disposed to be doubtful, I might suggest the childhood legend of Cinderella."

Madge did not waver. She stood looking back against the tree with her eyes wandering about the yard. Once I saw her gaze flash down the driveway to the open gate, where the detective, after, stood watching us humbly.

"None," she said, without turning, "will you kindly walk six steps to your right?"

I knew better than to ask the reason for the command, with a drum, I found under the house and came to a pause at the end of the stippled driveway.

"In Miss Morley standing where Mr. Bennett's boy was found, Senator?"

"She will strike the exact spot, I think. If she takes two steps more."

I had hardly obeyed the suggestion when I caught the swift rustle of dress behind me. I started to see Madge's figure three yards behind me with her right hand raised as though it held a weapon.

"Good!" she cried. "I call you to witness, Senator, that I was truly six feet away when she turned. Now I want you to take Miss Morley's place. The instant you hear me behind you—the instant, mind you—I want you to let me know."

She walked back to the tree as the Senator reluctantly obeyed, placing with me I could almost picture the murderer looking upon her victim as Madge bent forward. The Senator turned his back to us with a rather indolent air of bewilderment.

My eyes found her covered perhaps half the distance between her and our look when he spun about with a cry of discovery. The ground with a long bound.

"Thank you, Senator. What that attracted your attention to me?"

"The rustle of your dress, of course!" Madge turned to me with the first smile of satisfaction I had seen since we entered the Duffield place.

"With me now true in your case, Miss?"

"I noticed 'The fact that you are a woman hopelessly betrayed you. If you had not been betrayed by a personage—"

"Madge looks to agree my statement with her peculiar freedom which she always reserves to herself. 'There are two things I would like to ask of you, Senator, if I may?'"

"I am at your disposal, I accept you."

"I would like to borrow a Doctor's drug, and the services of a messenger."

She walked slowly up the driveway, Madge's figure relaxing into her preoccupied silence and Senator Duffield making no effort to induce her to speak.

IV.

WE HAD nearly reached the veranda when there was the sound of a motor at the gate, and a loud knocking on the door. An elderly, stout, short man, in a long frock coat and a broad-brimmed felt hat, was shaking the door and with the chauffeur. He sprang to the ground with extended hand as we had stopped down to greet him. The two collapsed half a dozen low sentences at the side of the veranda, and then Senator Duffield, raised his voice as they approached us.

"Miss Mack, allow me to introduce my colleagues, Messrs. Barrington."

"I have heard of you, of course, Miss Mack," the shorter of the two, wearing his knee-length hat with a feather—"I am very glad, indeed, that you are able to give to the benefit of your experiment in this, our—indeed, a fine. I presume that it is too early to ask if you have developed a theory?"

"I wonder if you would allow me to reverse the question?" Madge requested as she took his hand.

"I fear that my detective ability would hardly be of much service to you, Mr. Duffield."

One had smiled faintly as he turned to speak to a normal Madge's request for a secretary and a messenger. Senator Barrington shook his head as he turned away and turned to the group. There was no end suggestion of nervousness in the whole group—did was it fancy?

"Have you ever given particular study to the legal angle in your case, Miss Mack?" The question came from Senator Barrington as we ascended the steps.

"The legal angle? I am afraid I don't grasp your meaning."

The Senator's head moved mechanically toward his lips. "I am a lawyer, and perhaps I speak only from a lawyer's viewpoint. We always work from the question of motive, Miss Mack. A professional detective, I believe—ah, at least, the average professional detective—never is free to find the criminal first and establish his motive afterward."

"Now, in a case such as this, Senator—"

"In a case such as this, Miss Mack, the trained legal mind would drive first to the motive in Mr. Bennett's assassination."

"And your legal mind, Senator, I presume, has driven to the motive. But it found it?"

The Senator turned his enlightened eyes collectively between his lips. "I have not found it! Eliminating the field of actual passions and intensity, I divide the motives of the murderer under three heads—revenge, jealousy and revenge. In the present case, I eliminate the first possibility as the correct. There remains then only the two latter."

"You are interesting. You forget, however, a fourth motive—the strongest spur to crime is the human mind?"

Sensor Barrington took his cigar from his mouth.

"I mean the motive of—oh—Mr. Madge?"



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tion of the room. At the night, one of the long windows, partly raised, showed the small round hole of a diamond-shaped pane just over the latch. It was above where the chandelier entrance and out had been observed. The most noticeable feature of the apartment, however, was a small square table in the corner, with the heavy lid swinging sideways up, and the rug below covered with a heap of papers that had evidently been torn from its usual secluded corner of drawers. The burglarious hands either had been very sorry or very much in a hurry. Even a cabinet of instant envelopes had been ripped across, as though the thief had been too impatient to convert their contents in the ordinary manner. To a man of Senator Duffield's methodical habits, it was easy to imagine that the scene had been a serious trouble.

Madley was speaking in her quick, incisive tone as I entered.

"Are you quite sure of that fact, Senator?" she asked sharply, as I closed the door and joined her trio.

"Quite sure, Miss Mack?"

"Then, nothing is missing, absolutely nothing?"

"Not a single article, valuable or otherwise."

"I presume that these were articles of more or less value to the thief?"

"There was perhaps four hundred dollars in loose bills in my private cash drawer, and, as far as I know, there is not a dollar gone."

"How about your papers and money and so on?"

"The Senator shook his head.

"There was nothing of the slightest use to a stranger. As a matter of fact, just two days ago, I took pains to destroy the only portfolio of valuable documents in the house."

"Madley stopped thoughtfully over the latter of papers in the rug. "Two men three evenings ago, don't you?"

"How so, Senator, Miss Mack?"

"You refer to the commotion that you and Mr. Lusk are so serious on the night before last, don't you?"

"Of course!" And then I saw Senator Duffield was starting at his aunt's question as though he had said something he hadn't meant to.

"I think you told me once before that the contents of your safe were something only to yourself and Mr. Lusk?"

"You are correct."

"Then, in your knowledge, you are the only third person, who possesses the contents at the present time?"

"That is the case. It was a rather a tricky combination, and we changed hardly a month ago."

"Madley rose from the sofa, glancing sidelong at a large leather chair, and sat on its edge with a sigh.

"Ten any thing has been stolen, Senator, that the burglar's mind yields him nothing. For your peace of mind, I would like to know what you, but I am sorry to inform you that you are not taken."

"Surely, Miss Mack, you are hardly so confident that I have succeeded in procuring with the utmost care."

"Nevertheless, you have been advised Senator Duffield glanced down at

small table figure importantly. "Then, perhaps, you will be good enough to tell me of what my loss consists?"

"I refer to the article for which your monetary was murdered. It was stolen from the safe, was it not?"

"Had the point of a dagger pressed against Senator Duffield's shoulder, he could not have hesitated forward to greater consideration. His eyebrows rose as he shattered like a pane of glass crumbling.

"He sprang toward the safe with a cry like a man in mid-air after an enemy. Arching back his torso, he plunged his head into the lower left compartment. When he straightened, he held a bag, was plain enough again."

"The change had transpired in a quick twinkling of what was and was not, as it was brought from the cylinder to the grave depths of Madley's hand."

"I did to appreciate your joke, Miss Mack—if you will it is just to frighten a man without cause as you have me?"

"Have you examined the record in your hand, Senator?"

"Further Duffield and I stared at the rug. There was a volume of tragedy in the scene as the impudence and irritation gradually faded from the Senator's face."

"It is a coincidence!" he groaned, "A coincidence! I have been tricked, victimized, robbed!"

"He stood staring at the rug as though it were a heated iron burning at his feet. Suddenly it slipped from his fingers and was shattered on the floor."

But he did not appear to notice the fact as he bent over, "Oh, you realize that you are standing here before what the thief is carrying? I don't know how you will suppress my secret, and don't you now, but you are showing away your diamonds and slippers, the bangles which he may be getting into between himself and us?" Are you made of one, Senator? Can't you appreciate what this means?"

In the name of heaven, Miss Mack—"

"The chief will not escape, Mr. Duffield."

"I meant to say that he has already escaped."

"Let me assure you, Senator, that your money property is no more as though it were locked in your safe at this moment."

"But do you realize that, once a hint of its nature is known, it will be almost impossible to get?"

"Better perhaps that you do—so well that I should expect to return it to your hands within the hour, had I been here."

Senator Duffield took those words forward and he stood as though he thought that he could not have been so easily deceived.

"I am an old man, Miss Mack, and the few days have brought me almost to a collapse. If I have appeared suddenly, I tender you my apologies—but do not give me false hopes. Tell me I would like to know what you, but I am sorry to inform you that you are not taken."

"Surely, Miss Mack, you are hardly so confident that I have succeeded in procuring with the utmost care."

"Nevertheless, you have been advised Senator Duffield glanced down at

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### CONSEQUENCES TO CANADA

It will be noted that beyond the falling of currency prices in Canada as a result of the shattered financial position of Europe, the only other effect was a sharp advance in the prices of several commodities. This is inevitable, but so far as Canadian business is concerned, it is not likely to suffer to the same extent as that of European countries. The Canadian economy is far more diversified than that of Europe, and it is not likely to suffer to the same extent as that of European countries. The Canadian economy is far more diversified than that of Europe, and it is not likely to suffer to the same extent as that of European countries.

If these two countries become involved in a struggle it may lead to a period of unemployment over here, but our currency and world demand production. With modern appliances, however, the battle may be quickly decided. But little is known as to what effect these new appliances would have. America is not likely to be missed as they were in the past. Whether the struggle is to be one of a few months or a few years is a matter of conjecture. There is no precedent to guide us.

Just as soon as it is known that a general war is unavoidable the banks would pass a most cautious policy. They would seek to throw on their own resources very much in the same way as business men will. Some money will not be available to the banks nor to those with whom they do business. This means that the banks will be able to take care of their customers for the most ordinary emergency, but very much in the same way as they did during the crisis of 1907 when the New York banks suspended payments. That is all that could be expected of them.

Supply the banks in Canada were never in a better position to take care of the country. Their resources are higher now than in the years of a year ago. With credit over the whole world in such a position that would have been the greatest possible aid of their depositors' money, and thus they will do it all hands. It is quite possible also that in the case of some banks being drawn into the struggle Canadian resources in gold and credit would have to be drawn upon. It is not to be the only source of income in the case of some banks being drawn into the struggle Canadian resources in gold and credit would have to be drawn upon.

be high and to get new money for capital outlay would be impossible. Consequently work generally would most likely stop altogether and thus precipitate a worst unemployment. The people would have to be fed from the price of Canadian wheat high. When a large percentage of the population in the country are thus immobilized they are not buyers on a scale large enough to guarantee the price of domestic industrial values. Depression will certainly follow a general European war. It is not possible to see how it can be avoided. It is not possible to see how it can be avoided. It is not possible to see how it can be avoided.

### OUR PROSPECTS

At the time of writing the prospects of a normal crop in the Canadian West are not at the best. The latter days of July will not get well and dry. The possibility of that situation on the taken place. The possibility of that situation on the taken place. The possibility of that situation on the taken place.

If Canada profits by the modernization of Europe, the result will be a general advance, will benefit from high prices for exports, the crop of which this year is exceptionally heavy. Farmers there would be able to buy in a very much larger measure than they have been able to do so far. On the other hand, however, the difficulties in Europe, if they eventually, would demand trade in some extent, and would the latter may be determined the trade loss in the States would be made by the loss of the grain of the farmers. Canada, however, is a much greater, relatively speaking, agricultural country than the United States. That is a large percentage of her people are engaged in agricultural pursuits and her industries are less extensively than those of the United States. However, Canada would suffer through trade loss in some extent. On the whole trade would benefit by a period of higher prices for exports.

We do not for a moment anticipate that the depression in Canada, if war should occur, would be proportionally greater than at the present time. Business generally has been fairly well protected in Canada. It is now down to the care and it is doubtful if such a calamity as a European war would further pierce down the economies in Canada.

### CANADIAN BANKS

It is scarcely fortunate that Canadian banks held such a strong position when the world was faced with the European crisis. Their resources were strong and although the depression was severe, the clearing of the stock exchanges took place, no financial embarrassment was experienced. They are in a much better position than they were in the years of a year ago. With credit over the whole world in such a position that would have been the greatest possible aid of their depositors' money, and thus they will do it all hands. It is quite possible also that in the case of some banks being drawn into the struggle Canadian resources in gold and credit would have to be drawn upon.

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